IRELAND.

The Fenian Situation in the "Old Land."

Parliamentary History of the Organization and Its Head Centre.

James Stephens' Work in Europe and America Since 1858.

The "Faithful" Spies of England in Our Midst.

VOYAGE OF THE HEAD CENTRE TO FRANCE.

GUNNER FLOOD'S SENCENCE AND CONDUCT.

SPANISH OPINION OF FENIANISM.

The Government Systems of England and the United States Contrasted.

James Stephens' Escape, Character and History as a Revolutionist.

MR. WHITESIDE, M. P., ON THE PENIAN ORGANIZATION AND BRITISH SPY SYSTEM IN AMERICA. In the House of Commons March 22 Mr. WHITESIDE, a rising to put a question to the government on this subject, said:—It is not my intention, in dealing with the circumstances to which I am about to refer, to enter into any details with respect to the causes of the late Funian conspiracy, which has done so much to distract the affairs of Ireland and to damage her inferests. The notice which I have given relates to Mr. Stephens, and the first question which arises is, who is Mr. Stephens I became sequainted with him—laughter)—but not personally, during the trial of the late Mr. S. O'Brien, in 1848. I was engaged for Mr. Smith O'Brien, and, together with Mr. O'Mshony, he got into conflict with the police. Mr. Stephens was wounded, and then, sold his accustomed descripts, he managed to quit Ireland, and tixed life abode with O'Mshony at Paris. There, I am informed, he stadded French and other revolutionary accomptions with the description of the late overthrow of the Irish government ought to acquaint himself with prior to embarking in so perilous a matter as the overthrow of the Irish government ought to acquaint himself with prior to embarking in so perilous and desperate an effort. (Hear, hear.) He afterwards returned, and was introduced to many respectable familes as a teacher of the Franch language, and I have heard that he was very much escemed and admired for his qualifications. Towards the year 1858 or 1859 a conservative government was in power, and then Lord Eginson, from his habit of reading the police and magisterial reports, perceived pianly the peril of a conspicacy in Ireland, and after some time it was found to be connected with persons in America. The member for Cockermouth (Lord Naas) recommended that a fautiful man should be despatched to America, to discover whether there was any reality in the truth of the statement that the conspiracy had a conne

the country, that the conspirators were to have money from America and soldiers from France. This man "shunk" you will find constantly referred to as the person through whom foreign aid was to be obtained, and that bears directly on the eyert sole laid in the indictment.

The result of the trigits at that time was that the mgn phy were tried at Killarrey were convicted, and the judgment, which was not severe, considering their offence, was ten years penal servitude. A motion was made for the discharge of cirtain persons who were not tried, which I inought it my duty to resist, believing them to be all guilty of high treason, and the court refused to discharge them. Accordingly, they were left in centody until the government of Lord Derby was obtained to rettre. The pre-ent right Hon. Sceretary of State for the Colonies then became Minutes for Iroland, and I will sak him bereafter to explain his policy. The first thing that occurred was the discharge from custody of all those persons, who, after pleading "not guilty," and among them the writer of the leaded "guilty," and among them the writer of the leaded "guilty," and among them the writer of the leaded "guilty," and among them the writer of the leaded and the country and gol as as to smearly disc. I do not make any onarge of motives against the right hon, gentleman the Secretary of State for the Colonies. My belief is that he failed to comprehend the character of these were the first honorable guiltenne is an individually and could not comprohen the character of Mr. Stephens. If the among place his owner and contrave, secustomed to live among place his polician, and Lee right knoparable and courtews, secustomed to live among place his polician, and Lee right knoparable guiltenne mass no rapy guilt conjunction. These men had a policy and a contribunation of the present conspirery which dates there have a security of the formation of the memory of Mckannes, who was described as having risked his live at more of recipient of the power ment of the day. The next t

Every word he used that day would have convicted him on his trial. They warned him that they would take down his revolutionary statements, but he mat them with courteous defiance. He turned round to the detectives and told them what he thought of them and their schemes in arresting him, and under the croumstances with a "defant air he maintains his position. He was committed for trail. I think with such evidence as they had of his own inaucage no jury would have hesitated one instant in convicting him—for the conduct of the juries in Ireland deserves more respect and praise than they have received. In every part of the country their verdicts have been discriminating and firm. Stephens is longed in her Majesty's prison, and he was as safe in Richmond prison as her Majesty was in Windsor Castle. I have, I think, sufficiently described the character of Stephens. He had been three times engaged in insurroctionary unovements, and having been brought before the magnetrate the responsibility of the executive government mow began. That responsibility is not to be fixed on any inferior or subordinate person. (Hear, hear.) The executive government cannot ascape the responsibility of telling the House what was their conduct in the matter, and how it happened that Stophens escaped. He could only escape by a combination of three circumstances; first, that no military guard could be sont to the prison; econd, if there was a sufficient guard of police it must have been withdrawn; and third, the annates of the prison—I mean the officials—must have been greater trailors than the rabels they were intended to guard. These three circumstances must have concurred.

Mr. Lawos denied, with some warmth, the insinuation that the general election had anything to do with delaying the breaking up of the fenism conspiracy and ascried that the Executive had done all they could to insure the safe custody of Stephens, Richmond jail, he asid, was not under their ondread having offered the assistance of a military guard, they were not responsib

Irish People had previously been convicted, and might have been called up for judgment at any time.

STEPHENS IN PARIS—HOW HE VOVAGED AND HOW HE IS REGAGED.

[Paris (March 22) correspondence of Dublin Express.]

I write to give you positive information of Stephens, which I time will be the first authentic account of him since his escape from the jail. He embarked from Gelway in a small calling vessols and, after being out some time, was driven into Helfast, where he was detailed by stress of weather for two or three days. From Belfast he saliled to Scotland, and from thence by gublic conveyance to Bover, and on to Paris, where he arrived on Study the 18th of March.

[Paris (March 22) correspondence of the London Globe.]

For some days past subdued whisporings were to be heard anest the presence of Head Centre Stephens in this capital, and on inquiry into the grounds of such a report it was found traceable to John Mitchel. None of the French authorities seemed cognizant of the updalingence, and there were sufficient reasons for hesitation in forwarding to you tidings not perfectly authenticated. All doubt on the point is now removed. It is openly proclaimed by Mitchel's sympathizing editor of the Oposeon National. But there are two verificated for months of the mode of escape; one that he got on beard a Galway booker, and sterred for Normandy; the Clier that he got of the mode of escape; one that he got on beard a Galway booker, and sterred for Normandy; the Clier that he got of the mode of the first packet for New York, saxting from Havre.

THE HEAL CENTRE STILL UNSHAVED.

MORE ARMS FOR THE POLICE.

The authorities in Dublin Castle have resolali the police of Ireland with revolvers.

air the police of Ireland with revolvers.

The Cloused (Tipperary) Chronicle states that a magistrate has received a letter threatening him with assaustration because of his activity. The writer affirms that this gentleman only escaped death some days since in consequence of his being in the company of a person not doomed to die. The letter bore the representation of a coffin and the words "This is yours." A sub-inspector of police at Clogheen, who has been actively employed of late in putting down Fentanism, has also been threatened in the same way.

HR POINTS OF DIVERGENCE IN GOVERNMENT BULK-BELIGIOUS PEREDON, NO PEAR OF THE POOR, AND NO LAW OF FIRST ENTAIL IN PRO-PERTY.

England And the United States.

Fig. 1: In complete.

Fig. 2: In complete.

Fig. 1: In complete.

Fig. 2: In complete.

Fig. 2: In complete.

Fig. 3: In complete.

Fig. 2: In complete.

Fig. 3: In complete.

Fig. 4: In complete.

Fig. 3: In complete.

Fig. 4: In complete.

Fig. 5: In complete.

Fig. 6: In c

THE CAPITAL

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

Constitution Tinkering to be Resumed in the Senate.

The Bankrupt Bill Again to Come Before the House.

President Johnson's Position with the Factions.

Official Circular Concerning Appointments to Office.

Veteran Soldiers and Sailors to be Preferred.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1866.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS. The settlement of the question of the Card Rights bill and the President's voto in the Senate, and the contested seat in the House of Representatives, has left fearful scarcity of subjects for newspaper ventilation. In

Senate will be the centre of attraction, as the radicals, will undoubtedly play some high hands, and verify a re-mark overheard the other day, that work would now nce in earnest. The irrepressible enthusiasm of icals on the assurance of the latter, it is said, that they would make him a great man, will not allow matters to

rest more than a day or two longer. THE BANKBUPT BILL.

The consideration of Mr. Jenekes' Bankrupt bill will probably come up in the House early this week by buing mitted. Frequent attempts have been made by Congress selves to the practical judgment of the ment. The demand for some law of the kind is almost cities of the country, embracing nine tenths of the credifor interest, are also decidedly in favor of an equitable for interest, are and declaredy in favor of an equitable enactment. The Southern debtor and his Northern creditor are alike eager for its passage. There is really little opposition to a constitutional bankrupt law in any quarter. It is true that many obstacles have to be overcome in the outset to give it the required uniformity application in all the States; but the combi of Congress can certainly surmount them if properly directed. Mr. Jenckes' bill has had more labor bestowed upon it than upon all its predecessors. It need be, let that inhor be quadrupled, until a bill is perfected that

THE POLITICAL WATERS MUDDLED THE PRESIDENT

President's veto the political waters have been terribly be jubilant, but are not quite sure of being entirely out discouraged and depressed, but are hopeful that some that affairs are rapidly approaching a solution in some working strength of the different Congressional factions, the nonchalant way in which the President is ignored. The offices and patronage of the edministration are already theirs, and the belief self loose from the party that elected him, that he canin it, and that in either event he is poweriess to exercise any sweeping official proscriptions. They predict that since he has not made it to the interest of conserage of the government in their hands, there is hence forth nothing for him to expect but bitter humiliations from the radicals. These speculations are principally based on the fact that although nearly all the government officials, both great and small, are in known hostidemocratic party and appoints none of its leaders to posts of honor or profit. It is argued that he cannot rely upon conservative republicans some further guarantee of supwill be sparingly given. A fortnight is expected to clear

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE OUR VETERANS TO RE-The President has just issued the following circular to

the heads of departments in reference to appointments to office:—

the heads of departments in reference to appointments to office:

Executive Massion, April 7, 1866.

It is eminently right and proper that the government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of its just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the radition was imperilled, entered the army and may to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the government, and mantain and perpetuate unimperiod its free institutions. It is therefore directed:

First.—That in appointments to office in the several executive departments of the general government and the various branches of the public service contected with said departments, preference shall be given to such martiorious and honorably decharged soldiers and saling particularly should who have been dusabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of disty, as may possess the proper qualifications.

Accord.—That in all fromotions in said departments and the reversil branches of the public service contected therewith, such persons shall have preference, when quality digitals and qualified over those who have not fastifully and honorably sorred in the land or naval forces of the United States. ANDRES VIEWSUN.

THE PIGHTING GENERALS VERSUS THE WRITING

Not long age a board of officers, consisting of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Meade and Sheridan, was convened at St. Louis for the purpose of examining the military record of services of each and every regular officer recommended for or applying to be made a general officer by brevot. In establishing a standard by which to judge of conduct on the field in face of the enemy should be the standard of honorable reward. By this measurement a list was made out and sent to Washington for the approval of General Grant and the President, who confers the appointment. When Secretary Stanton found that the terretted by binnelf for faithful circum duty is Washington during the entire war, he quickly sent their negges to "the Senate, and, taking advantage of the second veto existement, rushed them the war, and whose claims for reward were endgreed by are renowned warriors who composed the board of exemptors. Many of these meritorious officers are now to them the day section the discount with their composition to only and propose to secure from the Senate, if bounded, reconsoderation of these beares confirmations to work as a price of and

in order that justice may be done. Many of the Secrein rank as major, and this piling on brovets three deep

The question of the New York Collectorabip seems to have been revived rather than settled by the recent event in the Senate. Up to the passage of the bill by the Senate over the veto it was generally considered that appointment, and speculations were based then no one thinks his endorsement worth s likely to be consulted.

THE VOTE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE

SENATE.

The statement that Senator Morgan's vote w much as Senator Dixon was absent, does the latter to have been present but for the previous notification that his vote would be neutralized by that of Mr. Morgan

WHAT'S IN THE WIND? and the White House on Saturday. Secretary Harian had two long interviews with the President, and Secretary Stanton was also passing backwards and forwards during

A CHOLERA PANIC.

temperature to-day quieted the panic inte neighborhood was thrown by the report of the deaths

AN IMMIGRATION WORTH ENCOURAGE G. the United tates Consul at Funchal stating that a vant of Madelra, who are skilled in the maing of corosis, the going to the United States, but have not the means fer least ten thousand of them would be proposed to leave

Doctors J. D. Knight, of Galveston, Texas, Horatio W. Small, of Portland, Me., and Samuel Birden), of husepiehanna depot, have been appointed examining surgeons of the Pension Bureas.

The findings of the military commission in the Alexan months since, have finally been published, in the folof the disturbance, the character of those implicated

government, did wilfully and with matter aforetions in assault and shoot at with intent to kill and
murder one-John Anderson, a colored man, and while so
engaged in the presentation of said unlawful disturbance
of the public peace did wilfully and with unlike adortionable kill and murder the aforesaid John Anderson, being them and there in the peace of the laws of the
United states. The on or always the 15th day of December, 1865, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

To which charges and specifications the accused, John
Markin, John Lawler, John Travis, Joseph Harseman
and Guibert simpson, otherses, plead deach not guilty.

Fonding—The commission having naturary considered the endence address! Ends the accused, John
Markin, John Lawler, John Travis, Joseph Horseman
and Gilbert simpson, otherse, as follows—

John Markin, Grange one of the specification, and
guilty; of the charge, and guilty, Charge second of the
specification, unity, except the world "aforeshought,"

of the charge, "of the charge, guilty, Charge second
Robert Sanders," of the charge, guilty, Charge second
of the specification, not guilty.

John Travis and Joseph Horseman.— harge one of the specification, guilty, except the words "neephen flamition, John Vaughan, Bichard Green, Henry itarrott," and the words "with intent to kill;" of the charge guilty, except the words "with intent to kill;" Charge a cent of the specification, not guilty, of the charge, not guilty.

the words "with intent to kill;" of the charge guilty, encept the words "with intent to kill." Charge second of the specification, not guilty, of the charge, not guilty, efficient simpson, charge one of the specification, polytic, encept the words "stephen ifamilion, Inc. Varghan, Robert farmders," and the words with intent to kill." Charge second of the specification, not guilty, encept the words with intent to kill." Charge second of the specification, not guilty of the charge guilty, encept the words with intent to kill." Charge second of the specification, not guilty: Sectore.—And the commission on, therefore, sentence them, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Markin, to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for the term of fifteen years.

John Lawler, to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for the term of fifteen years.

John Travis, Joseph Horseman and Gilbert simpson, each to be confined at hard labor in such pensentiary as the proper authorities may direct for the term of six monthle.

The proceedings, findings and sentences of the commission in the foregoing cases of John Mankin, John Lawler, John Travis, Joseph Horseman and Gilbert simpson, citizens, have been, approved by the coestinated of the Department of Washington and enthemisted to the President for his orders. In the case of John Mankin the sensence is with gived to few years imprisonment.

In other rectors the price dinry, findings and sentences of the commission in the foregoing cases of John Mankin, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Lawler, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Mankin, John Lawler, John Ma

New Haven, April 6, 1868.
The eight o'clock evening train from New York to The eight o'clock evening trate from New York to pin city on flateredsy night incl patted near Memoro-heck. The missisp being discovered, the forward port of the train was brought up guddenly, when the rear and rushed violently into it. The result was the train

was budly dumaged.

The Richmond Newspapers and the